

WILSON PRAISES CAUCUS

Pleased with Democratic Action
Reducing Wool Tariff.

PARTY DOING BEST IT CAN

Does Not Seem To Be Any Abandonment of Principle, Says the Governor of New Jersey.

Washington, June 4.—After a day of political conferences, Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey left Washington to-day to resume his gubernatorial duties at Trenton, following a tour of the West and South. His visitors were from all sections of the country, including Senators, Representatives and private citizens. Senators Marjorie and New Jersey, and Gore of Oklahoma, were among the first callers on the prospective Presidential candidate.

All the conferences were open. To the members of the House particularly, Governor Wilson expressed repeated congratulations. He said that the vigor with which the House had taken hold of its work had inspired the country with renewed confidence in the Democratic party. The action of the caucus in reducing the tariff on wool to 20 per cent ad valorem received his hearty commendation, despite the fact that William J. Bryan had warned to the Democratic caucus was summarized than taking all the duty off.

What the Governor had to say in regard to the Democratic caucus was summarized into these words:

The resolution passed by the caucus to a very frank statement of the position of the party is the best that is possible and practicable in the circumstances. I mean that when we are revising a system such as the tariff as a whole we can make compensations of revenue along the whole line. But in revising the tariff, as the caucus has done, we are not making compensations, except in the individual schedules. That is one of the penalties of the step by step process. It is not so much that there is any abandonment of principle in the action taken. It looks to me as though the Democratic party is being reassured. Of course, I am in favor of free wool materials, including free raw wool, but every tariff platform has declared for gradual tariff reduction.

Governor Wilson reiterated his belief in the progressive movement as inaugurated in the West. The reforms adopted there, he declared, had proved very satisfactory. Along this line he spoke of the progressive Republicans.

"I do not see any difference between the Democrats and what we call progressive Republicans," said he, "except possibly on the tariff."

He reiterated his approval of the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

"Will it help the Republicans or the Democrats in 1912?" he was asked.

"Which party it will help is entirely a matter of indifference," was the response. "The party that thinks of itself and not of the country is going down to defeat."

WILSON BACK AT TRENTON

Finds Progress in Politics Country-Wide, He Says.

[By Telegram to the Tribune.]
Trenton, N. J., June 4.—Completing his "travelling around the circle," which has been interpreted to mean a "get acquainted" trip, with the Presidential chair in view, Governor Wilson arrived in Trenton to-night at 11:30 o'clock. As his family has gone from Princeton to his summer home in Connecticut, the Governor engaged apartments at the Hotel Sterling here. He came directly from Washington.

"I am tired and glad to be back," was the executive's first reply to a question asked him by one of the newspaper men who met him on his arrival. "What impressed me most on my trip," he said, "was the extraordinary similarity of the movement in political opinion from one end of the country to the other. They are no more progressive in Oregon than we are here."

"In the West," he continued, "they are getting away from political traditions and parties. The man and the principle are foremost now and little or no attention is being paid to parties. The trip was a most delightful one in every respect."

The Governor said nothing touching on Presidential possibilities. He is not planning another trip, he said, although a Southwestern tour had been suggested to him. He expects to be at the State House part of every week, he asserted, and will go to the national guard encampment at Sea Girt, being there from July until after the conference of governors at Spring Lake, N. J., in September. Tomorrow the executive has a hard schedule of hearings of legislative measures at the State House.

MR. BRYAN IS SATISFIED

Only Objection to Wool Bill Is That It Is Not Radical Enough.

Lincoln, Neb., June 4.—William J. Bryan returned to Lincoln yesterday to remain until after the marriage of his daughter Grace and Richard Lewis Hargrave, on Wednesday. He is expected to be in the city next Wednesday. A pre-nuptial dinner was held at the Bryan home last night.

Mr. Bryan declined to discuss Presidential possibilities further than to say some pleasant things about Governor Wilson and others mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination. Of the action of the Democratic House caucus on wool he said:

"The bill is better than I have had. The only objection that I have to it is that it does not go far enough. I believe it would have been better if they had put wool on the free schedule and made a greater reduction in the rates on woolen goods. They did not do that. A Democratic tariff is not going far enough, while rejoicing that it went as far as it did."

DIFFERS WITH UNDERWOOD

Woolen Manufacturer Sees Destruction of American Industry.

Washington, June 4.—An American wool manufacturer, with practical experience on both sides of the Atlantic, Julius Forstmann, now president of the Forstmann & Hoffmann Company, of Passaic, N. J., and a former member of the German tariff Commission, today shares issue with Chairman Underwood of the Committee on Ways and Means over the wool and woolen schedule of the American tariff.

Mr. Forstmann criticizes especially the Underwood plan of obtaining increased revenue from reduced duties on woolen manufactures by increasing the imports of foreign woolen goods. This plan, Mr. Forstmann urges, "will actually mean the destruction of American woolen manufactures. Mr. Forstmann contends that the American people as a whole have been great gainers from the protective tariff on woolen goods. He was himself, in his earlier career, a European manufacturer, and he declares "from exact personal knowledge" that "the profits on woolen goods sold in the American market by European manufacturers after 1890, before the passing of the McKinley bill, were as high as the profits on the latter's domestic goods. He said that the American market was almost exclusively to the American trade."

Mr. Forstmann further says: "I am very well informed about the conditions in this and the principal European markets, and I do not hesitate to assert most positively that, despite the fairy tales we hear of a woolen tariff fixing the prices for American woolens, there is not a single country where manufacturers are so keen as in the United States."

The tariff board is heartily commended

by Mr. Forstmann, who describes the methods of the tariff Commission of Germany. This commission was the result of representatives of all of the great German industries, and the preparation of the latest German tariff required three years. "If the German system were to be applied to America," President Taft's tariff board could represent the government, and a commission along the German lines representative of all the country's industries, agricultural, industrial and commercial, could be appointed to co-operate with the tariff board in compiling data for a sound, and at the same time businesslike, tariff bill for the final consideration of Congress."

RUSHING WOOLLEN SCHEDULE

Tariff Board Is Sending Twelve Additional Investigators Into Mills.

Washington, June 4.—The Tariff Board's investigation of schedule K will be further advanced this week, when twelve additional investigators will go into the woolen mills to gather costs of production of woolen and worsted cloths.

The foreign investigation is now well under way. The raw wool figures are being taken in Australia, Argentina and other sections and South America. Experts during the last week have begun their investigation of mill costs in Europe. A special inquiry in regard to the wages, hours of labor and comparative labor efficiency in this country and abroad is being carried on at the same time.

By keeping the American and foreign investigations at a comparative stage the board expects to push its investigation of the woolen schedule rapidly.

TAFT'S FRIENDS PLEASED

Think His Speech on Reciprocity Will Aid Bill in Senate.

Pittsburgh, June 4.—President Taft's way back from Chicago to Washington passed through Pittsburgh to-night. Secretary of the Interior Fisher, who accompanied him to Chicago, did not return with the President. Mr. Taft is due to reach Washington to-morrow.

Friends of the President who came West with him were greatly pleased to hear of his success in obtaining signatures to their petition. They say there is hardly a doubt that the voters will approve the plan and make the capital of New Jersey the first municipality in the state to adopt the system of government. As it is, the whole thing is a matter of time. If they want this form of government all they have to do is to go to the polls and vote for it.

The success of the movement in the state will, of course, depend largely on the result of the election in Trenton, that being the first municipality in the state to hold an election on it. If the voters do not take any interest in the movement, it will stay away from the polls, it will have, it is believed, a depressing effect on the commission government advocates in other cities, and the movement will receive a severe setback.

The initiative, the referendum and the recall are provided for in the Walsh bill, which supplants the present form of municipal government with a commission of five members. Where five or more members, the government is divided into a department of revenue and affairs, a department of public safety, a department of streets and public improvement, a department of parks and public property. Should only three commissioners be chosen the department of public affairs and public safety, the departments of streets and public improvement and the departments of parks and public property are consolidated.

At the first meeting of the commission, after election, one of the duties is chosen as "Mayor," but his duties are merely to preside at the meetings of the commission. In order to remove a commissioner before the expiration of his term, a special election may be held, providing a petition signed by 35 per cent of the voters at the preceding general election, and giving the reasons for the recall, is filed. The commissioner whom it is sought to recall, however, may be a candidate to succeed himself.

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U. OF P. WINS AIR RACE

Thunderstorm Forces Aeronauts to Remain in Basket All Night.

Peabody, Mass., June 4.—The University of Pennsylvania is the winner of the first intercollegiate balloon race in the history of aeronautics, having defeated Dartmouth and Williams for distance and for duration in the race. The balloon, piloted by Adams, left Peabody at 10:30 o'clock last night, after covering a distance of 115 miles in a little over seven hours.

The occupants of the Philadelphia II, A. P. Atherholt, the pilot, and George A. Richardson, of the University of Pennsylvania, reported that they had landed in the race. The balloon, piloted by Adams, left Peabody at 10:30 o'clock last night, after covering a distance of 115 miles in a little over seven hours.

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TRENTON TO TRY FIRST

Election for Commission Form of Government June 20.

THE AGITATION STATE-WIDE

Other New Jersey Municipalities Eagerly Awaiting Outcome at Capital City.

[From the Regular Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Trenton, N. J., June 4.—The agitation for a commission form of government has taken a firm hold on the citizens of many of the larger cities of this state, and before the present month has passed at least two of them will submit the question to the voters. These two cities are Trenton and Bayonne, where petitions calling for a special election, signed by the requisite number of voters, will be filed this week.

Under the Walsh bill, passed by the recent Legislature, before the voters can get a chance to say whether they want commission government a petition, signed by 20 per cent of the voters at the last general election requesting a special election on the subject must be filed with the clerk of the municipality. In Trenton approximately 17,000 votes were cast at the last general election, making necessary some 3,400 signatures to the petition. This number was obtained last night, which to the joy of the advocates of this form of government, and it will be filed with City Clerk Salter to-morrow morning. The petition asks that the election be held on June 20. The Bayonne petition will be filed shortly.

In addition to Trenton and Bayonne, active movements for the adoption of the commission form of government are afoot in Jersey City, Elizabeth, Passaic, Plainfield and Hoboken, and so on. The Hudson County cities that it is expected that they, too, will have the requisite number of signers to the petitions before many days have passed.

In Trenton the supporters of the commission government plan are jubilant over their success in obtaining signatures to their petition. They say there is hardly a doubt that the voters will approve the plan and make the capital of New Jersey the first municipality in the state to adopt the system of government. As it is, the whole thing is a matter of time. If they want this form of government all they have to do is to go to the polls and vote for it.

The success of the movement in the state will, of course, depend largely on the result of the election in Trenton, that being the first municipality in the state to hold an election on it. If the voters do not take any interest in the movement, it will stay away from the polls, it will have, it is believed, a depressing effect on the commission government advocates in other cities, and the movement will receive a severe setback.

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FATAL STORM IN OHIO

Five Persons Reported Dead and Scores Injured.

Cleveland, June 4.—Cleveland and Northern Ohio were swept by three storms to-day and to-night, which did great damage to property in cities and the farming districts.

It is reported that five persons have been killed and scores injured. The property loss is placed at \$2,000,000. A deluge of water resembling a cloud-burst fell in the business section of Cleveland, but it did little damage.

Fort Wayne, Ind., June 4.—During a severe electrical storm to-day lightning struck the Trinity Episcopal church and stunned many of the worshippers. A prayer book held by Mrs. W. W. Shroyok was burned from her hand, which was blackened by the bolt. The church was filled with light from the flash and when it had passed the organ, which was operated by electricity, was silenced and all electric lights were out.

Indianapolis, June 4.—One prostration was reported to-day as a result of a heat wave which the clock near the Federal Building registered at 104 degrees. The official maximum temperature as reported by the weather bureau was 94 degrees. A wind storm, accompanied by rain and hail, had little effect on the temperature.

Columbia, S. C., June 4.—The maximum record for temperature in Columbia this season was reached to-day with a registration of 93.9.

Wheat, Ohio, June 4.—One of the most disastrous wind and rain storms in the history of this city struck Wheat late to-day, doing enormous damage and injuring several persons, one probably fatally. Louis Brown was carried in the ruins of a small outbuilding for some distance and may die from his injuries.

The spires of the Baptist and St. James Episcopal churches were wrecked, and the roofs of the First Presbyterian Church and the main building of the County Jail were blown off. St. James church rectory was badly damaged when the spire fell.

HEAVY RAIN IN TOLEDO

Fall of More than 11-2 Inches Within Eleven Minutes Yesterday.

Toledo, June 4.—An electrical storm, followed by a deluge of rain, struck this city just at noon to-day, doing much damage to both telephone and telegraph companies. One telegraph company reported that the high wind, which accompanied the storm, blew down a number of its poles east of this city.

One house was struck by lightning, but no one was injured. The rain lasted for eleven minutes, and in that time 13.4 inches fell. It was accompanied by hail, which damaged blooming plants. The temperature fell greatly during the progress of the storm.

The density of the clouds was so great that artificial lights were needed at midday.

DETROIT A STORM CENTRE

No Lives Lost, but Property Damage Is Heavy and City Is Partly Cut Off.

Detroit, June 4.—Lightning and wind caused extensive damage throughout lower Michigan to-night and demoralized telegraph and telephone service to such an extent that Detroit is practically cut off from communication with cities out in the state.

Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River were directly in the path of the storm, and sensational occurrences marked the marine end of the storm. No lives have been reported lost, but the property damage has been heavy.

The wind struck Detroit without warning. Telephone poles were blown across street car tracks and interurban traffic is tied up. In one of the largest downtown hotels the dishes were blown from the tables in the café, awnings were ripped off buildings and windows were blown in.

RECORD HEAT IN CHICAGO

Temperature Passes 95 Degrees and Then Drops Suddenly 30 Points.

Chicago, June 4.—Chicago sweated to-day in what was 5 degrees the hottest June day recorded in this city. The thermometer rose to 95.3 degrees, more than 1 degree higher than the next hottest day of the year, in which many heat records have been exceeded.

One drowning and a number of heat prostrations were reported.

Following a day of suffering, the mercury dropped suddenly to-night, falling 30 degrees to 65 by 9 o'clock.

HOT WAVE TO HANG ON

Weather Bureau Predicts Higher Temperature in the East After To-day.

Washington, June 4.—Generally fair weather over the country, after thunder showers to-morrow in the northern section, is predicted for the coming week by the government weather experts. There is no promise of cooler weather.

Indications are that temperatures will continue high in the South and Central West, and will have a rising tendency in the East after to-morrow.

EXCESSIVE HEAT IN CINCINNATI

Cincinnati, June 4.—A local weather record for summer heat was established to-day when for five hours the thermometer stood stationary at 95 degrees. For ten hours during the day the registration was 90 and above. No deaths were reported due to heat, though there were numerous prostrations.

FATAL YOSEMITE RUNAWAY

Man Killed and New York Woman Seriously Injured in Valley.

Yosemite, Cal., June 4.—In a stage coach runaway in the Yosemite Valley late last evening one man was instantly killed, three women were seriously injured and several other persons sustained minor injuries.

Reuben S. Lescavage, the man killed, was a native of Allentown, Penn., and was seventy years old.

The seriously injured are Miss Martha Webber, of Boston, arm broken; Miss Desiderander, of Boston, shoulder broken; and Mrs. A. Jaekel, of New York, cut over the eye.

The injuries sustained by the others were considerable. All were tourists.

The accident occurred on a steep grade between the Elg Tree Grove, at Wawona, and the floor of the Yosemite Valley. The party, numbering forty persons and occupying four big mountain stage coaches, left Camp Ahwahnee early yesterday morning for the trip to Awana, which was made safely.

At a steep grade the horses on the front stage became frightened and unmanageable. The brakes failed to hold, and the team galloped down the winding roadway with the stage swinging from side to side between a high bank and a sharp precipice, while the passengers screamed in fright.

Convinced that he could not stop the animals, the driver could not stop them straight into the wall of the cliff. The stage turned completely over and several of the passengers were caught beneath it. Lescavage was thrown clear, but struck on his skull and was instantly killed.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES

Proposed Amalgamation of Line and Staff Officers of Navy.

[From the Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, June 4.

PLAN MERGER IN NAVY.—A comprehensive scheme of amalgamation, merging with the line all the staff corps of the navy, with the exception of medical officers and chaplains, is being considered by Secretary Meyer. Rear Admiral Wainwright, aid for operations, and other important officers are urging the adoption of the plan and the question of submitting it to Congress for necessary legislation has been taken under advisement. The particular functions which devolve upon the surgeons and the chaplains are considered as entirely distinct from those of the fighting personnel. The merger is regarded as a step toward scientific management through consolidation of branches so far as is possible with regard to specialization.

It is proposed to have a large branch of the navy composed of line officers who shall be detailed for special duties, such as design, construction, engineering, ordnance and navy yard management in connection with duty on board ship. Various suggestions along these lines, but it is understood that Secretary Meyer has now been urged to make a definite recommendation to Congress for legislation to bring about general amalgamation, establishing only three branches of naval personnel—the line, the medical department and the corps of chaplains.

Some effort has been made on the part of pay officers and naval constructors to accomplish this, but up to this time it has been received with much opposition. This mainly comes from members of the staff corps who believe their interests would be adversely affected by amalgamation. Naval Constructors W. C. Grosbeck, U. S. N., one of the prime movers among staff officers in behalf of naval personnel amalgamation. His plan related to his own corps. Now, with the advocacy of the general proposition by Rear Admiral Wainwright, it is possible that the Navy Department will put the project into such shape that it can be considered by Congress.

Representative Padgett, chairman of the House Naval Committee, is understood to favor the idea, which he brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy two years ago in hearing before the committee. It was Mr. Padgett's theory at that time that the amalgamation of staff and line would remove the occasion of friction which has done so much to interfere with naval development. The subject is one which will be discussed with much animation by naval officers everywhere, and there is bound to be a difference of opinion among those most directly affected by the legislation.

OPPOSE ARMY REORGANIZATION.—The War Department is deluged with protests from San Antonio, Denver and Omaha and other cities, from which will be transferred the headquarters of the military departments into which the country has been divided. The reorganization, with the establishment of three main divisions, with headquarters at Governor's Island, Chicago and San Francisco, has already been described in these dispatches. At those places the principal work will be concentrated, the clerks will be congreg